

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average price of cop-
per for week ending
April 26, 28.42.

The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER

ARIZONA—Generally
fair.

Associated Press Special Leased Wire Service.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1916.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOL. 18, NO. 287.

ROOSEVELT URGES M. E. LAYMEN TO PREPARE

Peace Talk Is Prattle, Declares
Colonel; Is Weakness Lead-
ing Inevitably To War.
Raps Our German Policy

SHOULD HAVE CROSSED
BORDER YEARS AGO

"Strict Accountability" Never
Taken Seriously By Germa-
ny And Has Amounted On-
ly To 14 Months' Talk

(By Review Leased Wire.)
NEW YORK, April 27.—Theodore
Roosevelt urged the doctrine of pre-
paredness upon a large number of
Methodists gathered tonight at the
conference of the Methodist church
and referred to the latest phases of
the relations with Germany and Mex-
ico as a weakness which would make
war inevitable instead of avoiding a
war.

"I have a right to speak to you for
peace," said the Colonel in declaring
that he abhorred a wanton and unjust
war. "I was president of seven and
a half years. This nation during all
that time never for one moment per-
mitted any power to wrong this coun-
try to wrong Americans either in their
person or property or to make us re-
cruant to our duty to others; and yet
during these seven and a half years
not one shot was fired by any man
in American uniform against any for-
eign foe and not one American man,
woman or child was slain by repre-
sentatives of any foreign nation."

"If these old Methodists who spread
Methodism had considered peace the
chief of all earthly goods, they would
never have gone west of the Alleghen-
ies. If Peter Cartwright and his
followers had feared to face trouble, if
their sense of the faith had less than
their dread of trouble, there would not
have been a single Methodist church in
the country. They knew that there is
a price for peace founded on cowar-
dise, and that the peace of cowardice
becomes in the end the peace of death."

"China has sought peace through
helplessness, through refusal to pre-
pare and China now sees half her ter-
ritory in the possession of alien pow-
ers and is not even her own master
in the territory which she retains; and
is a menace instead of an aid to
world peace. It is true that trained
strength in either men or nation is a
menace if wrongly used, but this is
merely to say what is true of every
other attribute, what is just as true
of the oratorical power, of business
ability, or a trained and educated
brain in any profession. But we do
not pray that our sons should be either
fools or weaklings in order that they
may be saved from the temptations
incident to the possession of courage
and intelligence and strength. On the
contrary, we pray that they shall be
strong and brave and wise, and we
strive to implant in them that spirit
of service to God above, through the
service of man on this earth which
shall make them strong of body and
mind. And all this should be just as
true of a nation as of a man."

1812 War Unnecessary.

"If during the few years prior to
the war of 1812 the American people
had been willing to build a fleet of
twenty battleships and to have those
battleships manned by crews throug-
hly trained to handle them, and if
they had been willing to provide a
thoroughly efficient army of even ten
thousand men, there would have been
no war of 1812, at all. We would have
obtained peace; and would have had
peace with self respect; we finally
had to fight that war because pre-
viously we had surrendered ourselves
to the guidance of the professional
peace prattlers and had sought to ob-
tain peace without self respect; and
as a result we forfeit our self respect
and also endured three years of the
suffering of war without the reward of
successful war. Refusal to make
ready, and trust in peace prattle, pro-
duced the war and also produced our
failure in the war."

Greatest Opportunity.

"We cannot play the greatest part
on behalf of peace that any nation has
ever yet played. We cannot play it
by treading in the footsteps of Chi-
na, not by showing that we have
lost the iron that was in the blood of
our fathers, not by permitting America
to become a jangling knot of the old
world nationality, where the descend-
ants of the old stock are too feeble to
stand up either for themselves or for
any one else. We can take our proper
place as a great nation only if we
reach that point where we are a
nation, but distinct from all the people
of Europe and if we loyally and with
(Continued on Page 5)

HURT BY STREET CAR

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A
street car, crowded with men,
women and children, became
unmanageable here today, ran
wild on a down grade for six
blocks, jumped the track,
crashed into a telegraph pole,
which almost demolished it,
and caused the death of one
woman and injury to 38 others.
Miss Carry E. Stiller, aged
31, an attendant at the Cincin-
nati City Hospital, was behead-
ed.

Physicians at hospitals to
which the injured were taken,
announced late today that
probably 25 were in a serious
condition, 6 probably fatally
hurt. The accident was caused
by the failure of the air brake.

GERARD CONFERS WITH GERMAN EMPEROR

Kaiser's Personal Interest In
American Note Deemed
Hopeful Sign. Washington
Awaits Word From Berlin

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Sec-
retary Lansing said late today that he
had no further advice from Berlin
regarding the submarine issue and the
situation remained unchanged. The
German embassy also was said to be
without information.

Announcement in press dispatches
from Berlin that Ambassador Gerard
would confer with the Emperor at
the army headquarters was regarded
by officials as being significant. Official
information on the subject is
lacking, but opinion was freely ex-
pressed that it was not at all unlikely
that the Emperor and the ambassador
would confer regarding the reply.
Ambassador Gerard in visiting the
Emperor is not acting under instruc-
tions from Washington, consequently
officials assumed that the Emperor in-
vited Mr. Gerard to confer with him.
In both official and diplomatic quar-
ters the injection of the Emperor's
personality into the situation was re-
garded as being a hopeful indication.

President Wilson expected to re-
ceive the German reply within the
next few days, it became known to-
day, although the basis for this ex-
pectation was not revealed. Up to
the present, in spite of messages from
Berlin, he is entirely without definite
information of the intentions of the
German government. The President,
officials declared, will not be in-
fluenced in the slightest by the in-
formation sent in the dispatches dur-
ing the last few days. His course
in the German situation will be guided
entirely by the character of the
German reply. Should any serious ef-
fort be made to embarrass, it was de-
clared authoritatively, he will again
go before Congress and insist that
members go on record for or against
his policy.

It was disclosed at the State De-
partment during the day that the
memorandum in regard to the armament
of merchant ships, made public yes-
terday had been sent to all American
embassies and legations in Europe
for their information and guidance.
Copies for ambassador Gerard and
Page at London were sent by cable.
None of the American diplomatic
agents abroad had been instructed to
present the memorandum to the gov-
ernment to which he is accredited.
The memorandum having been de-
livered to those governments' repre-
sentatives in Washington.

EXPOSES FAKERS PRESIDENT WILSON WANTS WAR

(By Review Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The
American Embargo conference, an or-
ganization with headquarters in Chi-
cago was charged by Senator Huston
today with promoting a plot to deceive
Congress and published openly by or-
ginating and paying for the propa-
ganda which for several days has de-
luded senators and representatives
with many thousands of telegrams
protesting against any break between
the United States and Germany. The
Wisconsin senator read in the Senate
copies of letters sent to his constitu-
ents containing four false telegrams
from Germany, and saying the embargo
conference received by congressmen,
and saying the embargo conference
would pay telegraph tolls on all such
messages forwarded. He charged the
forms had been prepared in advance
and that the conference had stud-
iously awaited an opportunity to
launch its propaganda when it might
do most to convince the country that
the president and congress were bent
upon war.

Senators Sherman of Illinois and
Pomerene of Ohio also denounced the
propaganda, but Senator Works of
California censured Senator Huston

Revolt Spreads to Many Parts of Ireland Bloody Fighting Still On for City of Dublin

PHIL. KNOX HURLS BROADSIDE AT MEXICAN POLICY

Intervention Almost Inevita-
ble, As Result Of Democr-
atic Blunders, Says Former
Secretary At Banquet

(By Review Leased Wire.)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27.—Phil-
ander C. Knox, secretary of state in
President Taft's cabinet, explaining
at a Republican banquet here tonight
why Mr. Taft did not recognize Gen-
eral Huerta as president of Mexico
replied to the assertion that President
Wilson inherited the trouble. "The
Mexican situation from his predecessor
and denied that President Wilson's
course may be likened to President
Lincoln's during the period preceding
the Maximilian empire."

Intervention in Mexico, the former
secretary declared, seems "dangero-
us" near if not inevitable. It has been
asserted time and again by the opo-
nents of the Democratic blundering
in Mexico that Wilson inherited the
situation from President Taft," said
Mr. Knox. "Nothing could be further
from the truth than this statement,
as a review of the situation will con-
clusively disclose."

"When President Taft assumed of-
fice on March 4, 1909, Mexico was at
peace. Her credit was good, her cof-
fers filled, her industries thriving and
Porfirio Diaz, who had been constitu-
tional president of the republic since
Lerdo de Tejada, seemed fair for the
remainder of his life to preside over
the destinies of the land he had done
so much to free from the empire of
Maximilian, set up by a coalition of
European powers."

"The Madero revolution broke out
some two years later and resulted in
driving Diaz from power. Although
the Madero regime was recognized by
the United States and the other pow-
ers, it was not accepted by powerful
factions in Mexico. Rebellion against
its authority was almost coincident
with its birth and finally, in February
1913, General Felix Diaz carried the
war against Madero to the streets of
the capital city itself."

Madero Resigned.
"When it was apparent that Mad-
ero's downfall was imminent it was
made certain by Huerta and a por-
tion of the army going over to Diaz,
who then seized the palace and on
February 19, 1913, Francisco I. Madero
and Jose M. Pino Suarez, resigned as
president and vice president, respec-
tively. Their resignations were in
writing and copies were transmitted
to foreign powers sustaining diplomati-
cally relations with the republic and also
the Mexican congress then in session.
This was the congress elected at the
same time that Madero was elected,
the election having taken place sub-
sequent to the success of the Madero
revolution."

"Of course, Francisco Madero re-
signed under the compulsion of the
revolution led by Felix Diaz, just as
Porfirio Diaz had abdicated shortly
before under the compulsion of the
revolution led by Francisco Madero.
But there was nothing startling un-
usual or un-Mexican in that fact.
During a period of forty years, pre-
ceding the revolution."

for stirring up discussion on the sub-
ject. Although Senator Huston advo-
cated a congressional investigation of
the conference, he introduced no resolu-
tion and debate ended without ac-
tion.

Senator Huston asserted that the
same organization had instituted a
propaganda in his state last February
in an effort to induce him to support
a resolution placing an embargo
on munitions of war to Europe. He put
into the records letters bearing the
names of Col. Jasper Tucker Darling,
president; W. R. MacDonald, general
manager; and J. H. Forrest, secretary
as officers of the embargo conference.
Senator Sherman said the telegrams
of protest did not represent either
the incentive or the volition of the
persons signing them, but indicated in
his opinion the "activities of the
American Embargo Conference, which
seeks to close the neutral markets of
our country against the belligerents in
the European war."

During the day Senator Huston
called at the state department and
discussed the subject with Secretary
Lansing, who expressed his gratifi-
cation at having the source of the tele-
grams made public.

England Sends Commander From Egypt To Suppress Rebellion; Irish Members With Government

ISLAND IS CUT OFF
FROM REST OF WORLD

Former Commander In Ire-
land May Be Relieved Of
Post For Permitting Out-
break. Confidence Felt

(By Review Leased Wire.)
LONDON, April 27.—Martial law has
been declared throughout Ireland and
Major General Sir John Maxwell, who
until recently commanded the troops
in Egypt has gone to take charge, the
Irish executive officials having placed
themselves under his instructions. He
has been given full disciplinary
powers for the extension of the opera-
tions and the suppression of the re-
bellion.

The revolt which broke out in Dub-
lin Monday has spread to other parts
of Ireland, chiefly to the west and
south. This information together with
the fact that the rebels still are in
possession of parts of the city of
Dublin, was given to the nation by
the ministers in parliament today.
Premier Asquith who yesterday had
given reassuring news respecting the
situation in Ireland caused a flutter
of excitement today in the house of
commons, when he announced the
spread of the movement to other parts
of Ireland, the retention by the revolu-
tionary forces of certain parts of
Ireland, the retention by the revolu-
tionary forces of certain parts of Dub-
lin, and the fact that fighting was
still going on in the streets.

The government, the premier an-
nounced was acquainted with the force
now in Ireland and the shipping there
were adequate to deal with the situa-
tion.
John Redmond, leader of the Irish
nationalists party, and Sir Edward
"Carson," the unionist leader, strong
opponents of the Home Rule ques-
tion, expressed their detestation of the
rising, and, as a consequence Premier
Asquith said he did not think it neces-
sary to hold a session of the house
Monday, as had been suggested by
one of the members, "to make clear to
the world what true amount of sup-
port was behind the movement."

At the rising vote of the House, the
home secretary Herbert Samuel, was
able to announce the receipt of infor-
mation that over considerable dis-
tricts of Ireland calm prevailed, and to
repeat the prime minister's promise
that, consistent with the military ex-
igencies, all the news available would
be published and the necessary fa-
cilities granted to newspaper men.

Individually the ministers express
confidence that the military forces on
the spot can deal successfully with the
movement. On the political side the
position is more satisfactory. Mr. Red-
mond and Sir Edward Carson being in
agreement that no political capital is
to be made out of the trouble. Mr.
Asquith's promise in behalf of the
government of an investigation into
the movement and his acceptance of
full responsibility together with the
speeches of the Irish Nationalists and
Unionist leaders expressing their de-
sire to do everything in their power
to assist the government, went far to
allay the rising passions of the House
which had been shown in the demands
for the resignation of Augustin Birrell,
chief secretary for Ireland; Baron
Wimbourne, the lord lieutenant and
other officials alleged to be responsible
in disregarding the warnings as to
what was likely to happen from the
Sinn Fein aggregation. Sir Edw. Car-
son offered to place his volunteers at
the disposal of the government to help
in suppressing the trouble.

That a hopeful feeling prevailed in
parliament was seen in the fact that
no opposition was raised to the ad-
journment of the House to Tuesday af-
ternoon. The ministers had promised
that this would not interfere with the
issuance of any available news.
Dublin is farther from London today
than Peking is from New York so far
as communication for the general pub-
lic is concerned. No Irish newspapers
have reached here since the rising, and
traffic has been almost paralyzed. The
only information comes through offi-
cial channels. England naturally is
extremely anxious about the Irish sit-
uation, but no fears are expressed that
the government will not be able to
suppress the rising.

The casualties thus far do not ex-
ceed what might have occurred in
civil riots, but more severe fighting is
likely to follow before long.
The extent of the movement is at
present a governmental secret, except
that it has spread to the west and
south. It was on the west coast of
Ireland that Sir Roger Casement's ex-
pedition consisting of a submarine and
a steamer was intended to land mun-
itions when the steamer was captured by
a patrol boat.

In the north of Ireland there has
been so far as is known, no distur-
bance, a direct dispatch from Lond-
on reporting complete order.
From Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide
and other parts of the empire came a
flood of cablegrams to Mr. Redmond
(Continued on Page Three.)

OBREGON HOPES TO 'CONVINCE' U. S. HE CAN HANDLE VILLA

Mexican General Denies A
Break With Carranza And
Denounces "American Yel-
low Press"; At Chihuahua

(By Review Leased Wire.)
CHIHUAHUA, Mex., April 27.—Gen-
eral Alvaro Obregon, minister of war
of the de facto government, will sub-
mit his assurances to Major Generals
Scott and Funston at their coming
conference in Juarez or El Paso that
the Carranza forces are now fully able
to cope with the Villista bandits that
are operating in southern Chihuahua.
The minister of war said he hoped to
arrange for an early retirement of the
American troops from Mexican soil.

Before his departure tonight for
Juarez, General Obregon, who was ac-
companied by General Trevino, Car-
ranza commander at Torreon, outlined
to the Associated Press the official
proposals that he intends to submit
to Generals Scott and Funston.
Incidentally the Mexican minister
of war refuted reports that there was
any friction between himself and Gen-
eral Carranza.

General Obregon, who is a man of
few words and direct speech, said, re-
garding the coming conference, which
is expected to determine the future
military courses of both the American
and Mexican troops:

"I am going to Juarez to convince
the American representatives that our
army is more than amply sufficient to
control the small groups of Villistas
who still are at large and outside the
law."

"I hope to arrange the prompt re-
tirement of the American troops into
their own country."
General Obregon was most emphatic
in denouncing the reports, which he
said had been circulated in the United
States that he had broken with the
First Chief.

"I wish to emphatically deny the
inventions of the American yellow
press which has insinuated that there
is friction between myself and Gen-
eral Carranza," he said. "I wish fur-
ther to state that there is perfect har-
mony among all the chiefs of the
Carranza cause."

General Obregon left Chihuahua on
his special train at ten o'clock to-
night.

ELKUS IS FAVORED FOR TURKISH POST

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The state
department today inquired of the
Turkish government whether Abrah-
am I. Elkus of New York, would be ac-
ceptable as ambassador to succeed
Henry Morgenthau, whose resigna-
tion has been accepted by President
Woodrow Wilson.

No difficulty over the appointment is
expected and it will probably be sent
to the senate in a few days.

Mr. Morgenthau has actively entered
upon organization work for the com-
ing campaign.

COLUMN DEEPEST AFTER VILLA RODE WHERE NO HORSE COULD GO

(By Review Leased Wire.)
FIELD HEADQUARTERS, April 24.
—(By motor courier to Columbus, N. M.,
April 27.)—A cavalry lieutenant
with his face sunburned arrived here
today bringing the story of adventures
and fighting by the column which
penetrated farthest south in the Villa
chase, fifteen miles farther than even
Tompkins at Parral, and which rode
nearly 500 miles in sight of the Duran-
go state line of Chihuahua's southern
border. This was the picked squad-
ron of Major Robert L. Howze, of the
Eleventh Cavalry. They rode trails
where no Carranzista soldier ever had
been, where the natives asserted no
horse could go, and where Villistas
laid ambushes of sinister cunning—
but always ineffective.

It was April 7, when three miles
north of Ciguatera, the picked squad-
ron came on an abandoned wagon of
the prairie schooner type, from which
the canvas cover had been ripped.
The wagon was in perfectly good con-
dition.

The Americans were able to account
for this only in the light of reports
they had received that Villa him-
self wounded, had ridden in this wa-
gon a week before them over this
trail. They had been assured that the

STRIKE SOON SETTLED

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27.—
The strike of the engineers, on the
Missouri, Kansas and Gulf
Railway were called out on
strike tonight the railroad man-
agement conceded the men's
demands and they returned to
work immediately. The strike
came after lengthy negotia-
tions over the reinstatement of
an engineer who had been dis-
charged for alleged intoxication.
About 300 men were involved
in the strike which threatened
to tie up more than 300 miles
of railroad between Joplin, Mo.,
and Sherman, Texas. The
strike order went into effect at
6 p. m. At 8 o'clock, W. G.
Humphrey, acting operating
officer of the railroad announce-
ed the road had instructed him
to yield to the men. Fifteen
minutes later the men had re-
turned to work.

U. S. TROOPS AND CARRANZISTAS NEAR CLASH

Americans, Mistaken For Vil-
la Bandits, Are Charged On
Mexicans Halt Fifty Yards
From Soldiers

(By Review Leased Wire.)
FIELD HEADQUARTERS, April 24.
(by motor courier to Columbus, N. M.,
April 27.)—American cavalry and
Carranza cavalry, each force num-
bering about two hundred, missed
clashing by a margin of a few seconds
while Major Robert L. Howze's squad-
ron of the Eleventh Cavalry was two
miles south of Guadalupe, April 8, it
was learned here today. General
Cavazos, who recently was reported
searching for Villa's body, commanded
the Carranzistas.

As the Americans were about to
climb a long sloping hillside, a force
of mounted Mexicans dashed over the
brow of the hill, carbines lowered for
action, and yelling preparatory to car-
tering action. The Mexican national
colors bobbed over the foremost
ranks.

Major Howze rode to the front of
his own troops opposite the center of
the Mexican line, where an officer led
the Mexicans. The men charging
down the hillside were within fifty
yards of Major Howze and his men
had their rifles ready, in case the
band proved to be Villistas, when
Howze waved his hat in a signal at
which the Mexicans reined in their
mounts.

General Cavazos advanced and the
two officers recognized each other.
General Cavazos said he did not
know when his ride started that he
would find the hill was under the
American column.

HARVESTER COMPANY STRIKE TO BE SETTLED

CHICAGO, April 27.—Employees of
the International Harvester Company
who went on strike today will return
to work tomorrow, according to Geo.
A. Rainey, secretary of the company,
who said that an agreement had been
reached. A leader of the men, who
are unauthorized said they wanted
shorter hours and an increase in
wages. The terms of the agreement
were not announced.

AMERICANS PESSIMISTIC.

EL PASO, April 27.—Hope that the
coming conference between General
Obregon, representing Mexico, and
Generals Scott and Funston, repre-
senting the United States, will end
all talk of intervention in Mexico was
the feeling prevalent among Mexican
officials in Juarez and El Paso to-
night.

None would venture the belief that
this would be the outcome of the
meeting.
However, one of the well versed in
border affairs, went so far as to say:
"It is obvious that the de facto gov-
ernment does not wish intervention.
It is well known it hopes that the
American troops will be withdrawn
from Mexican soil. The mere fact
that it is taking part in a conference
with representatives of the American
government surely indicates that it
believes its hope can be realized."

Interventionists, who are numerous
in El Paso, are not so cautious in dis-
cussing the results that will come
from the conference. They openly ex-
press the opinion that the outcome
will be a settlement which will obviate
for the time being, at least, any
chance for a break between the gov-
ernments.

These point to the statement of
Secretary Baker, at Washington, that
the instructions issued to General
Scott and General Funston are "to
discuss a basis for the most cordial
and complete cooperation between the
American and Mexican forces in the
attainment of the common object."
Discussion of the conference was the
chief occupation in El Paso to-
night, pending the arrival of the of-
ficials who will participate in it.

Obregon at Chihuahua.

General Obregon, according to a
message received late today by Gen-
eral Gavira, commander of the Juarez
garrison, left Chihuahua City tonight
and is due to arrive in Juarez at
9:30 a. m. tomorrow. General Scott
and Funston will not complete their
twenty-three hour ride from San An-
(Continued on Page Four)

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT JUAREZ SATURDAY

Generals Scott And Funston
On Way To Border; Obre-
gon Expected To Call For
U. S. Evacuation

LITTLE HOPE OF
PEACEFUL OUTCOME

Differences Between Coun-
tries Many; Mexico May
Declare War Following U.
S. Refusal Remove Troops

MEXICO CITY, April 27.—In a
battle between 6,000 rebels and a
defacto army just north of the
city of Oaxaca the rebels were de-
feated with a loss of 500 men
killed and many wounded or taken
prisoners according to a message
received tonight.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 27.—
Major General Hugh L. Scott was on
his way to El Paso tonight to discuss
with General Alvaro Obregon, Car-
ranza's minister of war, questions in-
cident to the presence of American
troops in Mexico. Accompanied by
Major General Frederick Funston,
General Scott left here at 8:30 o'clock
tonight. With them went their re-
spective aides.

Just what Generals Scott and Fun-
ston are going to discuss with General
Obregon and just what propositions
they will make, remained unknown.
It is assumed that General Obregon
has received special instructions from
his government to guide him in the
conference and little credence was
given the unofficial report that Gen-
eral Obregon was prepared to demand
that a definite time be set for the
withdrawal of the American troops.

It was not anticipated by Generals
Scott and Funston that all would be
adjusted after one brief talk with
General Obregon. It was regarded as
more likely that the first conference
would be merely one of a series and
that the intervals might be long
enough for both General Obregon and
General Scott to communicate with
their respective governments. "Gen-
eral Scott has no plenary powers and
it is believed that General Obregon
has no authority to enter an agree-
ment without first submitting it to
Carranza."

Conference at Juarez.

It was believed here that the con-
ference would take place in Juarez,
the Mexican town opposite El Paso.
It is understood the United States gov-
ernment has no objections to Generals
Scott and Funston meeting the Mexi-
can representative on Mexican soil
and it was realized that General
might not care to carry on the dis-
cussions on American soil.

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will be a settlement which will obviate
for the time being, at least, any
chance for a break between the gov-
ernments.

These point to the statement of
Secretary Baker, at Washington, that
the instructions issued to General
Scott and General Funston are "to
discuss a basis for the most cordial
and complete cooperation between the
American and Mexican forces in the
attainment of the common object."

Discussion of the conference was the
chief occupation in El Paso to-
night, pending the arrival of the of-
ficials who will participate in it.

Obregon at Chihuahua.

General Obregon, according to a
message received late today by Gen-
eral Gavira, commander of the Juarez
garrison, left Chihuahua City tonight
and is due to arrive in Juarez at
9:30 a. m. tomorrow. General Scott
and Funston will not complete their
twenty-three hour ride from San An-
(Continued on Page Four)